



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



[The Editor is not responsible for opinions expressed in this Department.]

A REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

DEAR EDITOR: Could you or Dr. Baldy give me any idea of what the compensation should be for a nurse giving anæsthetics for a surgeon who averages from two to five cases daily? And I take this opportunity to thank you for all the good things the JOURNAL brings me each month.

M. C.

[We should like to have further information from nurses engaged in this kind of work.—Ed.]

A NURSE'S INFLUENCE

DEAR EDITOR: In speaking to a leader of the national suffrage for women of the attitude of nurses toward political equality I learned the following little history. At the time Wyoming was about to be made a state a certain prominent citizen, of great weight politically, had had in his family a trained nurse who had saved the life of his wife. Deeply grateful, the citizen asked the nurse to name something that he could do for her to show his gratitude, and she said, "votes for the women of Wyoming." He bore witness to his gratitude by inserting the equal suffrage plank in the constitution of the newly made state, and there it is to-day. I would much like to know the name of the nurse who did this truly patriotic service for her country.

L. L. Dock.

HOT SPONGING IN TYPHOID

DEAR EDITOR: For the benefit of the "nurse in India" will give my experience with hot sponging. In 1893 I had as a patient a large woman who had had a two weeks' run of typhoid fever when pneumonia ensued. During the two weeks her temperature was always between 102° and 104°; when symptoms of pneumonia began it persistently remained at 104°. I had tried all means used at that time, when the

doctor said one day: "Try a very hot bath. Sometimes thick tissue holds the fever and if we can get it to the surface, we can take care of it better." I don't know how hot the water was, but just as hot as I could bear my hands in. I put it in a tall, small top pitcher and sponged each part slowly. Even with the rapid respiration the patient seemed relieved and slept five hours, and had less delirium. I sponged twice daily for one week when temperature was reduced to 102°. Later in that year I had a case of "nerves" with pains in the lower extremities; the patient almost never slept at night. Had been told by the doctor "to use any means" I wished to, to "bring comfort" and thought of hot bathing. I used the hot water as in the first case, except on lower extremities, where a rubber sheet covered with a towel was placed under and sponge wet five and six times in order to soothe pain and induce sleep. Relief was slow in coming but in the end I think it proved to be better than drugs. I kept the bathing up for three weeks each evening at 9 o'clock and then watched for results.

AN OLD GRADUATE.

THE SUFFRAGE

DEAR EDITOR: The letters of deprecation because the resolutions approving woman suffrage were not adopted at the San Francisco convention are becoming so numerous, that some word of why they were not, why they should not be adopted, seems pertinent.

Whether woman should have equal political rights with man has nothing to do with the question. I am willing to argue that from my own point of view in the proper time and place, that place is not in the pages of a magazine published in the interests of the nursing profession, nor in a convention assembled "to strengthen the union of nursing organizations, to elevate nursing and to promote ethical standards in all the relations of the nursing profession." What can be found in that quotation from the constitution of The Nurses' Associated Alumnae to warrant a convening of that body in considering woman suffrage? That the convention refused to adopt the resolutions stands to its credit. As a rule a motion made is carried. The eloquence, oratory and ability in argument were with the affirmative: the negative was not well argued, but the instinct was true, and the vote told.

I think that matter could have been thrown out as irrelevant, as not being a matter suitable for consideration by that assembly, but we were unprepared and if it was, as it has been characterized "a hasty snap-shot verdict," the verdict was only in keeping with an irrelevant motion sprung upon us.